The Industrial Labour Welfare Association Ltd.

Address by

G. D. NAIDU M.I.S.E.,

to

SRI S. K. RAY CHAUDHURI,

F.G.M.S., M.I.M.A., M.I.S.E.,

Vice-President,

and

SRI K. K. CHATTERJEE,

M.I.S.E.,

Assistant Secretary,

India Society of Engineers, Calcutta,

and their replies

on

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"GOPAL BAGH",

Avanashi Road, Coimbatore

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COIMBATORE.

An advertisement was made in the daily papers of South India about the opening of vacational courses in Automobile Engineering and Radio Servicing from 16—5—49 till the opening of the colleges for students. In response to the same, several students from the Annamalai University, Kokinada University, Guindy College, Arthur Hope College of Technology and Arthur Hope Polytechnic and others applied for the same. The Course ended on 2nd July 1949.

On the invitation of Mr. G. D. Naidu, Mr. S. K. Ray Choudhuri, Vice-President and Krishna K. Chatterjee, Secretary of India Society of Engineers agreed to award Referesher Course certificates and also prizes for the Students who were present. Automobile Engineering Students and Radio Servicing Students who came specially for the occasion were given one Vernier Gauge for each of the former and one Radio set assembled here for each one of the latter.

Mr. G. D. Naidu addressed the guests as:

Mr. Ray Chowduri, Mr. Chatterjee and Friends,

Introduction

In the very beginning of this meeting I want to impress upon you that this is not an ordinary one as several meetings and parties held now-a-days on several occasions for mere introduction of each other or for mere advertisement or for canvassing to achieve some object. I don't deny that in this very same hall there were some such meetings. But I assure you that most of the meetings or discussion groups or other parties held here were merely with some ulterior motive to gain something which is not for my personal gain but for the benefit of the public in general and youngsters in particular.

This meeting is held as a special one to construct the foundation with a concrete stuff which is most important for the nation building. In all directions of national construction it should be for our mere existence, though not higher than other nations, atleast equal to them in Industry and Agriculture. The most important need of the day in the country is to have technicians, engineers and workers. Amongst these groups, we want more engineers for construction of big schemes to help industries and improve agriculture. It is an accepted fact that the agricultural improvement is

the first work to be handled for achieving any gain to the very end. The first thing we want, therefore, is to have engineers and scientists for construction of big dams, machines to use power produced from such dams in view of the development of agriculture and industry. Though we have man power of all kinds, and several raw materials in abundance, essential to achieve this aim, we do not have sound and skilled organisation needed for our requirements.

Association

No doubt, we have got numerous Associations, Societies, Clubs, Cinemas and Universities, such as India Institute of Engineers, All India Manufacturers' Association, Machine Tool Manufacturers' Association, Radio Merchants' Association, Chambers of Commerce, Automobile Association etc. which do not produce proper yield. Of course there are one or two useful institutions such as **The India Society of Engineers** for which our chief guests are the Vice President and the Asst. Secretary. On the other hand if we consider the turn over of the Educational institutions they are not practically producing youngsters with healthy body and sound mind fit for co-operating and carrying out works to be done or allotted to them.

Selection

I heard recently about an advertisement made in West Bengal to fill up the posts of 300 Drivers and Conductors. There were 50,000 applications in which there were several graduates also. At the

same time, I come to understand when the educational department advertised to fill up the posts of 25 technicians and professors for polytechnic, the department was not able to get any hand for the last one year. The engineering departments are also complaining that there are no proper staff available for carrying out post-war schemes. So it is clear that there must be some bottlenecks somewhere in our progress. If one analyses amongst these bottlenecks the first bottleneck is the selection of suitable persons for proper work. From the very beginning it is miscarried in every direction. Perhaps, a proper course with strict observation of rules is found only in selection for army alone that is carried in a suitable way. In all other directions, we are not walking in a well founded path or we are walking in a wrong direction. For instance, in the schools, we are selecting youngsters wrongly, thrusting upon wrong education for which he is not fit while his desire and knowledge is fit for another line in education. We are selecting the teachers also of such type to whom the training was given for unsuitable occupation.

Films

We are producing wrong type of films which is giving and producing immoral characteristics for the youngsters instead of giving good and sound education. If they are not institutions for a first class educational purpose intended for improving the knowledge of the youngsters, there will be no use of our present productions in film line.

Clubs

If we take some clubs for example, we find there also that people are trained in gambling and betting, making inside walks and talks and in other useless activities in the name of musical performances, dance programmes, and philosophical lectures which are not wanted now, while we are hungry for our food for our mere existence. We can go on relating numerous examples for hours and days together. These facts are mentioned everyday in one place or other in one meeting or other, by a big leader or other, while all these facts are already known to everyone.

Remedy

What is the remedy for all these? Sir C. V. Raman said last year when he was here "First work must be done first". But we are not following. Perhaps we have taken the last work as first work. If so who is to take up the first work to be done? You can say that the government is to take up such work. But most of the works to be done first, are not taken first by the Government. The present Government is young. And who are the Government? The leaders. They are young and inexperienced in their job and as the leaders were elected by the public, the burden lies on the public, who are expected to open their eyes to give advice and to organise proper courses.

Individuals cannot do directly any work without co-operation. But individuals who have knowledge must join together and prepare ways and means for schemes to be carried out by the Government for the public.

All these Associations, Societies, Clubs and Institutions are only tools to be used by the best brains of our land to construct foundation with a concrete of energetic youngsters as I have already said for nation building.

In India such useful associations are very rare. While numerous institutions are springing up like mushrooms in right or wrong directions, either useful or not at the present moment, as they are not doing the essential and proper work, we are forced to import our food grains from other countries. If we have associations like "India Society of Engineers" we can give very good directions for the youngsters, and advice the government to carry out our present schemes in action, though they look like dreams.

If we are only able to select place, materials and work with definite knowledge and with definite purpose, we can do anything and everything within the shortest time with fullest satisfaction, without asking or waiting for any help from outside our country. It is a known fact that we have man power and material power to start with. There may be a dirth for some materials, some tools, some machines and some hands to organise: but we can get these from other places in the beginning.

Education

I will give a few example about what we can achieve if societies with new ideas and new ways are organised for the educational work. For a

young boy, it takes 15 to 17 years to reach intermediate or B. A. When he enters the engineering line, either for a diploma or for a degree course, it may take another three to five years. Even after this, except a very few, no student is fit to take up any responsible work immediately. He has to learn again for another two years for taking complete responsibility. The youngsters are being selected to a wrong course other than the one they desire or they have the ability to do. Let us take the position of a student in the school final or in the intermediate. By environment, a student may have aptitude in the Engineering line, though he may be a Doctor's son, or the son of a History Professor. When the student enters for higher studies, his father tries to get him a seat in the educational institutions in his own line of profession though his son's aptitude may be for Electrical Engineering. When his father fails to get a seat as desired by his son, or when the Principal offers a seat in the B. Com. class or History class for which the student may not be desirous or fit, it is really unfortunate that there will be no other go for the young boy except to take up the course. Then the student has to graduate himself only to sit idle, as naturally he will have no interest in the subjects so thrust upon him against his taste or ability.

Here is another example; in the Polytechnic situated in this premises 2 courses are run by the Government one automobile and the other Radio. The Radio Course is a two years course, while in other places the course is conducted for one year. For this Radio Course in this place, certificates

are issued. When I was Honorary Director for the Arthur Hope Polytechnic, I insisted to give Diploma as this course is conducted intensive and the period of the course is 2 years Government is still considering whether to accept this suggestion or not. Meanwhile the students found the easiest way to get the certificates within a year by joining in other places where one year is sufficient. By fluke or accident, so far only 5 or 6 have joined. Other seats are vacant.

For automobile course, numerous applications were received, admissions were made double the sanctioned strength increasing the seats 100%. Even after the selection of the double the number of students, still very large number of students are waiting. Perhaps they may be asked to take this Radio Course though they don't like this Course, though they are fit for the Automobile Course, they are compelled and thrusted in the Radio Course as no other course or place are available for these at present.

Here in any of the Engineering Colleges, the rule is that only Intermediate Students and above are to be admitted. Even with the lower educational qualifications, if a student is smart and expert in theory and practical work in Engineering subjects, he cannot sit in the examination unless he is an Intermediate and had spent his time in the College for 3 to 4 years or more in which half the number of years are allowed as holidays which spoil the character and morale of the students.

A suggestion can be given by a society or an Institution to rectify the defect in the scheme. I have experience to say that a single man's idea cannot wake up the sleeping, old, conservative, Universities.

The Societies can give suggestions to fix up a standard syllabus to suit present requirments with sufficient theory and practical work, and to score up proper and standard education for particular purposes. Here we may select the students whoever has got the aptitude and strength to take up such a course whether he is an Intermediate or a B. A., whether he is young or old. When an examination is conducted in the subjects, whether he has spent all the time in the institute or not, whether he is young or old, if he has picked up the working knowledge in practical with theory, if he gets 75% of knowledge in theory and practical, he is to be given a degree. If he gets 50%, let him be given a Diploma. If he gets 33% in both theory and practical, or if he gets 50% in practical alone, or if he gets 50% in theory alone, give him a certificate so that he can later on develop his knowledge to get a degreee as an Engineer for practical work or as a Professor for theoritical work in a teaching subject. This will save 75% of the youngsters' time, which is wasted now, and 75% of the expense, which is wasted now but will be a gain of balanced knowledge and a gain of availability of sufficient hands in shortest time with suitable practical knowledge. Perhaps one may think by this theory that these gains are impossible. This can be seen here practically.

Example

In a Refresher Course, within a period of six weeks started actually on 22nd May this year and finished on 2nd July same year in Automobile and allied machine-shop work, as well as in Radio, the students selected from Intermediate and above with a few exceptions, were trained under the auspices of this Association. Here 49 students were selected in which 18 passed in automobile and allied machine-shop-work and 8 passed in Radio to our satisfaction. You can now see the Radio sets assembled by the students in the Radio Section within this premises. The chassis for Radio was designed and made by them. They assembled the parts which were supplied to them. Each set is operating with full satisfaction. The students, who have no knowledge of Radio previously, after 3 weeks intensive course, have assembled the sets within two days in their practical Examination. They have got sufficient knowledge in theory in Radios and in Radio Servicing. But they were not given sufficient training in transmission. By this field, they can develop their knowledge in this direction to any extent. Ordinarily this course will take one to two years in other institutions.

Agriculture

In the same way, an Association or a Society can give a suggestion or a demonstration to grow more food by very simple methods to get more yield from the crops by simple methods of some injection prepared from cowdung buffalo urine, human urine,

electronlitic acid solution, ordinary glucose, common salt and such other cheap and available materials.

You can see in front of this hall, cotton trees with long staple with highest yeild, maize plants with more than 18 cobs, each plant grown as trees, orange trees with more than 600 fruits even in a small tree and plantain fruits with finest taste in the plantain variety. A Scientist can argue and tell that only pollination and grafting can do this and by no other way such out turn can be got and that too from a single individual plant in a particular place as they suspect that hereditary effect is not possible in the plants injected. But you can see that cotton plants and plantain trees of improved type are grown in few acres at Podanur, the growth, yield or taste of which are not reduced even by the seeds and shoots of the 4th or 5th generation of the mother plants. I want to mention here that except to the mother plant of the first generation, no seed or plant of subsequent generations has been treated in any way.

I am not an Agricultural Scientist. Accidently I achieved this. I am called by friends that I am an Agricultural Scientist. Ofcourse I have done something but I do not know the reason for the results. You can see the results with your own eyes. If these plants are not here, nobody will believe the results I have obtained. Some Agricultural Scientists have stated that I have effected hereditary change in the plants. To be frank I do not know what heredetary change is or what Hormone, Zinc Chloride or any other agricultural terms are.

Again, the association can give suggestions in connection with grow more food to manufacture well boring machines working in these premises made by Mr. D. Varadarajulu Naidu in the Farm Equipments Ltd., the price of which is very cheap and the working is very economical.

Health

If there is an Association with some experienced persons, it can advise the Educational and Medical authorities, giving suggestions such as how to teach the public, particularly youngsters how to avoid diseases and also can give suggestions to the Local Boards and Municipalities to spend substantial amounts to clear out the slums in order to avoid contagious diseases for which Government Municipalities & Local bodies are spending enormous money for medicines and hospitals to cure the disease after contamination. It looks like some years back, when Justice Party was in power, in one side they encouraged the contractors to produce good toddy and liquors and to pay more money to government while in the other side they were making propaganda advising not to drink. In one stroke as the present Government have done, they could have stopped production of toddy and liquor to stop the drinking habits. What is the use of spending more money for hospitals and medicines to cure the diseases while you are allowing the slums to produce more diseases and you are allowing the illiteracy among the public about the diseases? You can very well transform all the hospitals except a few for special and urgent cases

into teaching institutes for illiterate people to know about the diseases and how to prevent them. In that case half or a portion of the money spent in the Hospitals will be sufficient for this teaching as well as for slums clearance. The other portion can be saved for other expenses.

In the same way suggestions may be given to authorities to teach the public and youngsters how to eat and how much to eat. Instead of gulping the food in a few seconds, engaging the mind in some other objects at that time, if one properly masticates and mixes the food with saliva, one cannot take so much quantity and he need not spend so much of his energy to digest the overload.

Here the body alone will easily absorb more essential material required for the body building. Recently last month when the Refresher Course was conducted the last 4 days were allowed for General Lectures such as how to eat, how to sleep, how to conserve power, how and when to avoid tobacco. Before starting the first lecture, the students were asked to stay with me and take food with me in these premises. Till then they were staying in the Hostel, taking bed on the Cement Benches, 4 persons living together in a room intended for one person. After some arrangements made in the preparation and serving of food for the purpose of lecture and test, I observed all the 29 students adapted different ways from each other in eating their food. Out of 29 different ways only one way adapted by a student was a proper one. That too when I asked him, he said without knowing anything he adapted

this way by accident as any other student. Then when I explained about the quantity preparation, consumption, absorption etc., they agreed they can reduce the quantity for better and for more benefit. They calculated that 1/3 of the present consumption is wasted by over eating and can be saved without any difficiency. In that case even after some waste we can export a portion of our present production itself to other countries instead of present import.

Nationalisation

Another association can give suggestions how to prepare and start the nationalisation of Transport or any other industries. For instance, suggestions may be given to prepare by selecting honest and strong persons to eliminate any inefficient and dishonest people when nationalisation is started. Before starting, suggestions may be given to start the work and manufacturing accessories such as batteries, tyres, bushes, bolts and other parts in addition to manufacturing necessary maintenance tools and finally to make major portion in the automobiles before the transport is nationalised. Here will be very simple ways in avoiding the strike and to earn enormous amount as profits by the services without any national waste or without sacrificing any public service or the comforts of the Labour, instead of all such difficulties as experienced in our state service.

Still suggestions can be given not to make rules in connection with taxes, fares giving room

for several irregularities as experienced in the present little increase of fares and taxes. Also it can suggest that there is no use of punishing one man while the offence is made by some other man, or by giving one, two or three punishments for same offence such as those given to bus owners, who are not aware of overload done by the conductors somewhere outside the jurisdiction, a fine to conductor, a fine to bus driver and above all suspension of permit in addition to inconveniencing the passengers by asking another bus service to run in the new line where there is no waiting shed or garage to give convenience to the new comer. This looks a Tamil proverb: தென்னை மரத்தில் தேள் கொட்டினால் பனை மரத்தில் நெறி கட்டும். A does something for which a return is got by Z.

Again an association can give suggestions to Local Boards and Municipalities where space is not available for living to remove stones and other materials from the road side causing inconvenience to the public which were stored for months together, and also can ask the municipalities construct ditches or urinals to carry out the dirty water away from the public places such as in the front of and back of the District Munisiff Court, Coimbatore with a sacrifice of little illgotten income. Also Noyyal bridge in the Municipal limit can be repaired over night or in a week's time at the most, to save enormous strain of animals and waste of petrol and oil every day for months together or even years together.

Corruption.

While thanking the Government for their severe steps taken in connection with Corruption, suggestions can be given to give severe punishments such as 10 or 15 years imprisonment and confiscation of the wealth of the culprit and his relations and friends who are connected in any way instead of removing from the service if a Government servant, or with a fine and an imprisonment if he is a public person, which are a boon and a blessing in disguise to leave the service or to start his own business.

Taxes

Another most important suggestion can be given to reduce several of the taxes connected with the industries and to devise easiest and fair ways of collection so that to have more fields to give more income by less rate of taxes Still we can go on giving suggestions with such examples even for weeks together.

Conclusion

On these principles to start with an association in this place as a branch for the India Society of Engineers the Vice President and the Assistant Secretary have come here for this meeting. As an appreciation of this society, I am gladly offering a place for the Soceity for• its Office for the present and also a sum of Rs. 5000/- cash through this Association as Capital for this Branch Institute.

The income from this amount is to be utlised for conducting the diploma and degree examinations in this centre for the society and to give a small Recognition prize for any inventions brought out for utilising our raw materials and knowledge brought in commercial use. The terms may be discussed and finalised by the members in the meeting.

Here I am glad to announce that Mr S. K. Ray Chaudhuri the Vice President of the Society of Engineers, Calcutta, will award the 1949 Refresher Course certificates and also prizes for those who are here at present.

I have to thank the Vice President, and the Assistant Secretary, Society of Engineers, Calcutta, for accepting my invitation and coming here even under the peculiar circumstances in which they can not ordinarily leave the place.

I thank all the guests who have come here even though I have sent invitations at a very short notice.

Again I thank Mr Chaudhuri and Mr Chatterjee and all friends who have come to visit the Exhibition during these days.

Speech delivered by

MR. K. K. CHATTERJEE, M.I.S.E.,

Friends,

It is with an amount of pleasure that on behalf of the India Society of Engineers, we stand before you to-day not merely to give a reply to the illuminating address just given by Mr. Naidu, but we have come here from Bengal, hundreds of miles away from you only to see things for ourselves. Mr. G. D. Naidu in his address has given certain things which are revelations to us. Friends, we must admit that the whole experience at Coimbatore will be to us a chapter of novelty and experience at a distant land. We must thank you for the great honour and privilege conferred on us at this occasion to meet you, bright young men of South India and wise old men of South India, future generation who will afford its activities in one certain term.

Friends, when we first got the invitation from Mr. Naidu, we had no idea that things should be waiting at this end of the earth with so much novelty, with so much romanticism and with so much wonder. It was indeed an eye-opener to us; a single genius, a single mind's effort, a single individual working like Herculeus. It was indeed something which had some educative value to me and to the members of the India Society of Engineers. Friends, I must be permitted to say a few words diverting from the point at issue.

Speaking for myself, I passed 22 years of my life, the best of my youth in the service of my motherland. It would be of use to you that to-day I stand before you. But 22 years back, I was a human enthusiast, a revolutionary in spirit, one who once dreamt of Free India, not Free India as you see today, Free India blooming with Industrial achievements, blooming with life, blooming with something great. Unfortunately for us, we do not see that Free India today. It was my great privilege to work with that great leader of India, Nataji Subas Chandra Bose (Loud Applause). I was one of those who were his close associates, I was one of those again who were his close associates in British Jail. In 1940, I was arrested with Netaji Bose along with many others for so called revolutionary actions.

My dear friends, it is indeed a pleasure today to stand here and see to the many achievements of one single individual in South India. I must tell you that I have come now for the first time in South India. I had some great ideas of South Indians and South India. I had travelled to all parts of this Sub Continent and to all the provinces. I have mixed with the people. I have come across with achievements. But, to tell you honestly, the achievements at Coimbatore far excel those taken together. It is no little credit to you (Applause). It is a great achievement and great achievement for those who today are intellectually considered as superior to many others in this line, because with some amount of tragic feeling I feel that great man of yours, Mr Naidu has been wrong in more ways than one.

When I saw a building erected here, on that building I see inscribed "Construction for Destruction". I am one of those who belong to a different school of thought. We destroy it to construct. We only knew how to destroy and how to construct. But, today, standing here today, I see and read is "Construction for destruction". It is indeed something which I could not understand. I talked, talked and talked with Mr. Naidu to understand this "Construction for Destruction".

Our idea of revolution was different. We were revolutionised every inch of us. We thought of destroying British Imperialism, not only British Imperialism, but also British Injustice and British, what should I say, British slavery that they conferred on us, the slavery that practically killed our intellect, not only our intellect, but also killed our manhood. And we thought that one day we shall drive away this slavery, we shall enjoy full manhood and we shall be able to construct on the destruction's bed.

I dreamt of a future where these great destructions will give us the foundation for beautiful construction, for unimaginable construction. Unfortunately or fortunately for me, I come across a genius here in South India, who tells us we can construct even for destruction. That is a great imagination, a great heart, which I cannot thrust aside. Why, you construct to destroy. Why, I ask, you construct to destroy. If you could construct so well, I know you could destroy also in the similar fashion and so well perhaps. But friends, pause and

ponder what you are destroying, that you have given to this people, not to the government. I am prepared to accept that. As the Governmental Authorities of the present day are slow to recognise this genius and to avail of the great constructive genius what he has created for the people and for the country, they could not have developed and perhaps they are small men brought into prominence, brought into some power and they could not utilise that eminence. They could not utilise the power in the proper way and that is why they are ignoring this great constructive genius and leaving him on to destructive path. That is a tragedy of the first magnitude. Even then to Mr. Naidu, I would say if this construction is not meant for any governmental power, whatever may be the power, who ever may be at the helm of affairs at the present moment, they are not the men of destiny. I say the men of destiny are the youngsters sitting here today. They are the men of destiny of tomorrow and I know India may be built up by them and in a way which perhaps Mr. Naidu can talk in his words.

Mr. Naidu, I would appeal to you to think for the moment of the people of the country, of all those parents who are thinking of building up this country into a beautiful home. I ask him to ponder and pause and then think whether he can still do something for the country, for the people and for all who are thinking of really independent India, Free India, in the terms of Netaji Bose.

Friends, I would appeal to you once again never to think that this present day parties are

forming the Government in this land. They are not the final authorities. Think for the moment that we have to build up our country. Is this country in the hands of political agitators? Is this country in the hands of those only who last to work for political emancipation of the land. Oh! This country is in the hands of those who are talking today only about the colour of the banner.

Who will be coming tomorrow to take up the reigns of the Government? Who will be asked tomorrow to take up the responsibilities of civilization of India today? I would appeal to you to take that in that spirit and to think also of that, if you are the persons who ought to take up the responsibilities of the future life of India. Are you the persons quite capable enough to take up that responsibility? That question, that hard-sorting question, you have to think of. Think of the present, not of the present only, but of tomorrow that is coming to you.

I see before you although we see everything dark. Today everything is dark. Darker things are not imaginable. But, I tell you that even there, you can see the silver lining. Time is fast coming when you will be asked to take up the responsibility of building anew the country not only of your size but of your birth. This is the country of your birth. And you must do whatever is needed of you. I know you are conscious of that duty and will take up that duty. With these few words I thank Mr. Naidu for the great honour he has conferred to me and to this Society by inviting us to this meeting

for distributing the prizes and certificates to the Refresher Course Students in Automobile Engineering and Radio Servicing and I also thank you for the patient hearing that you have given to me. I now appeal to you to think of what I had just now said and realise the real import of what I wanted to convey to you.

"Vande Madharam".

Speech delivered by

Mr. S. K. RAY CHAUDHURI

Mr. Naidu and friends,

Before I speak on the Mineral Wealth of India, I want to say a few words about my visit here. I never thought that I shall be coming to this place as I have come. But, when I read all the books which were sent to me by Mr. Naidu, I could not resist the temptation to come over here. Mr. Naidu is a constructive worker out and out. I am really happy that I have come here and what I have seen is an illumination to me.

I am also a constructive worker and I am an engineer and I always believe in the philosophy of doing the greatest good to the greatest numbers. That was why I started an Institution in Calcutta named "Calcutta Engineering College". That was started without any public help or any Government

help. I started that with a capital of Rs. 50 only borrowed from a friend. Now, that institution has taught up to this time about 10,000 boys. It was started in the year 1930. In the prospectus of the Institution, I always wrote that "this Institution is not recognis d by the Government and that, our students will not get Government jobs". Inspite of that, I got a lot of students and as I have told you, about 10,000 boys passed out of that Institution and all of them are very usefully employed. They are not only in services, but many of them are practising as Engineers. Many of them have been employed by the Government and wherever they have gone, they have done very well. They have done much better than what students from the Government Colleges or students coming from foreign universities could do, because we taught them on practical lines.

But, I must admit that what I see here in Coimbatore, the method of training that Mr. Naidu has got is much better than what I could do over there, because Mr. Naidu has the advantage of not only of his own genius, but the experience of foreign countries, which I had none. Inspite of that, I know so many people from India go to foreign countries; but, when they return, the country receives very little from them, though, some time they spend enormous amount of public money.

To name one instance, I find here in the Automobile section things are so arranged that even if a layman is brought from one end of this hall to the other, and is properly explained, he will be able to know what automobile engineering is. This

reminds me of a friend of mine, who was a geologist and who passed his university education from the Calcutta University as a geologist. He told me that for two years he studied in MSc. Course. He could not understand the intricate signs of crystallography. But, when he went to England to learn the same subject and when he went to a room where everything was so nicely arranged, he understood the theme in a single day. That very type of arrangement, I notice here, and I am really glad and that rather it has been a training for me to come over here and see so many things.

I am sure no other place in India possess such facilities for real training, which will enable our boys to know things in their proper perspective. You all know very well through what difficulties, Mr. Naidu is passing, and what his state of mind is. And I am afraid, if all these things are lost, it will be a loss to the nation and our leaders and the Government will be held responsible for this national loss. But, I have faith in God and I am sure all these things will be preserved for the nation and I am sure every one present here will think it to be his duty to see that these things are preserved for the nation and no outside agency, however powerful they may seem to be for the time being, can do any harm to this institution.

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